

Astronaut is still stuck in space

By SETH BORENSTEIN
Orlando Sentinel

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — After more than five months in orbit, Shannon Lucid will have to wait yet another two days before she gets to come home.

Last week NASA moved back the scheduled launch of the space shuttle Atlantis — Lucid's ride home — from Sept. 12 to Sept. 14 at 5:39 a.m. And Hurricane Fran may blow it back even more.

So now Lucid, who is aboard the Russian space station Mir, won't make it back to Earth until Sept. 23 at the earliest.

If all had gone right with the shuttle, Lucid would have been home weeks ago, after a July 31 Atlantis launch. But one thing after another has kept or may still keep Atlantis on the ground: Hurricane Bertha, solid-fuel rocket booster problems, a launch-date conflict with Cape Canaveral Air Station and, now, the one-two-three tropical threats of Edouard, Fran and Gustav.

The main reason Atlantis' launch was delayed two days this time: It now has to wait its turn to launch.

Kennedy Space Center and Cape Canaveral Air Station use the same safety equipment to control their liftoffs, and launch dates are set on a first-come, first-go basis. A Delta II rocket with an Air Force tracking-and-navigation satellite has already reserved Sept. 12. NASA officials were hoping the Delta could launch earlier, but it couldn't.

So all that was left for NASA was to launch on Sept. 14, a Saturday. Of course, if the Delta rocket is delayed until Sept. 13, Atlantis won't be able to launch until Sunday, Sept. 15.

The unusual weekend launch date means extra overtime expense — about \$250,000.

NASA wants to launch as soon as possible because the more days a shuttle stays on the pad during hurricane season, the greater the chance for a problem. KSC shuttle operations chief Bob Sieck said.



Photo courtesy of Richard S. Van Wagoner

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston commanded the Utah Expeditionary Force, popularly known as "Johnston's Army." The force stayed in Utah for three years. Johnston later fought in the Civil War, where he was fatally wounded in 1862.

He waited for a reaction and then added, "I can handle them on my side of the creek. It may be with a few police you have you may not be able to keep order. That is why I asked you to come here. If that time ever comes and you need some help, let me know and I will be glad to help you, Mr. Carson — Good Day."

The arrival of the swarm of bull whackers, mule skimmers, gamblers and other unruly characters began to drift into Fairfield within days. Trouble was immediate. When Carson returned to town with his family, he saw that a well-armed gambler had taken over his home and outbuildings and had constructed a pigsty along the nearby creek.

Carson asked the intruder to explain his presence on the property and who had authorized him to build the pigsty. "I am putting that [pigsty] there, in spite of Brigham Young, General Johnston, or God Almighty," the blackleg replied. Carson merely shook his head in disagreement, turned on his heels, and returned to Cedar Fort to remap his strategy.

The following day he again confronted the outlaw. This time Carson's life was threatened. He opted to request Johnston's assistance through a written note. The old soldier was quick to rise to action. Arming himself with a brace of pistols, he led a squad of dragoons from his quarters to the Mormon settlement across the creek.

Crossing the narrow planked bridge into Frogtown, as the troops called Fairfield, Johnston stopped his escort in front of the gambler's living quarters. After conferring briefly with Carson, the general ordered troops to bring the intruder outside. Now Johnston had an "eye like Jove's, to threaten and command," as one admirer wrote. He turned that stony gaze on the usurper.

When the proper effect was reached, Johnston proceeded to read Carson's note aloud. The worried man replied, "I am putting that there, in spite of Brigham Young or God Almighty." Johnston exploded in fury that "unless those things were away from there in thirty-six (See JOHNSTON, Page A10)

in it he bequeaths all his property to his children, provided that they never join the Mormon or Catholic churches.

- Sept. 7 — An unidentified man commits suicide near P.V. Junction by shooting himself in the head.

- Provo City Market is selling trout for 15 cents a pound, black bass for 10 cents a pound.

- Sept. 6 — U.S. Army Sgt. Keith Armistead, 23, of Pleasant Grove is reported drowned in Honshu Bay while stationed in Japan.

- "In Old Sacramento" features Bill Elliot at the Academy.

25 years ago

1971 — WORLD NEWS: On Sept. 2, bombs in Belfast injure 39 people and destroy the Unionist Party offices. On Sept. 4, a jetliner

JOHNSTON:

(Continued from Page A9)

hours he would be moved at the point of a bayonet."

The gambler's heated protest had little effect. The commander remained unfazed. A day later the gambler abandoned his holdings and Carson returned to his home.

Interestingly, Albert S. Johnston and Brigham Young never met. But the general did have several encounters with Lehi's Bishop David Evans. Wherever the troopers passed through town, they inevitably caused damage. Officers often turned their horses into city enclosures without permission.

On one occasion when Evans asked for remuneration, the soldiers "damned him copiously." When he presented a bill to Col. Johnston, however, he was reimbursed freely and assured that it was the colonel's policy "not to infringe in the slightest on the rights of the citizens which policy he carries independent of his subordinates."

The potboiler between Evans and Johnston was jurisdiction over canyon lands in Cedar Valley. Lehi interests had expended nearly \$5,000 building a road and sawmill in West Canyon. One of Johnston's first orders in the summer of 1858 was to declare that area a military reserve, preventing civilians from taking wood from the canyon.

Traveling through Lehi in the fall of 1859, Johnston stopped on Main Street in front of Evans' home and scornfully "stood with his back to the bishop's house." The furious bishop rushed into the street and confronted the commander on his canyon policy. A few days later Johnston invited Bishop Evans to send a committee to Camp Floyd to present the town's grievances. After listening to the citizens' complaints, he authorized them to obtain firewood and poles

from the area's canyons, but no large saw timber.

"Johnston's Army," as the expeditionary force was popularly known, remained in Utah for three years, until the outbreak of the Civil War. Johnston, who departed Camp Floyd on March 1, 1860, was the first soldier to leave under the withdrawal orders. Two thousand troops turned out on the snow-covered parade ground to pay their last respects to their departing commander.

In an emotionally charged atmosphere, the general addressed his troops from the saddle, thanking them for their service in the Utah Expedition and for their loyalty to his command. He then turned the post over to his replacement, Col. C. F. Smith, rode west through the desert to California and ultimately into the welcoming arms of the Confederate States of America.

Johnston served the South well. His leadership resulted in success after success. Ultimately, however, he met his fate on April 6, 1862, during the Battle of Shiloh. Throughout the early stages of the fight, the old general was confident of victory. Riding his famed mount, Fire-eater, he rode from one end of the skirmish line to the other, issuing orders and urging his men forward.

A bullet, possibly fired by one of his own men, struck the courageous Johnston behind the left knee, severing an artery. Ignoring the injury, he remained in the battle until loss of blood forced him to slump to one side of his saddle. Helped to the ground by an aide, he was asked if the wound was vital.

"Yes," the gallant officer replied, "and I fear seriously." Minutes later the vanquished war dog, who had often paraded his men through nearly all Utah Valley's communities, was dead.

Richard S. Van Wagoner is a local historian and author living in Lehi.



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General Johnston served U.S., Utah

1st Sep 1996

By RICHARD S.
VAN WAGONER

Special to The Daily Herald

Shortly after his inauguration in early 1857, U.S. President James Buchanan opted to replace Utah Territorial Gov. Brigham Young. Buchanan had been led to believe by others that the Mormons were in rebellion against the government, that LDS Church leaders controlled all territorial political power and that Young would not allow appointed federal officials to govern.

Buchanan, desiring a separation of church and state, ousted Young in favor of Alfred Cumming of Georgia. To bolster Cumming's authority and to "teach Utahns to be Americans first and Mormons second," Buchanan ordered a large military force to accompany the new governor westward.

As the Utah Expeditionary Forces entered Wyoming, Brigham Young declared martial law and activated nearly 1,100 territorial militiamen to oppose the invading army. War was fortunately averted. Mediator Thomas L. Kane was able to negotiate a truce between the military and Brigham Young.

To convey his personal message to Utah Mormons, Buchanan sent peace commissioners Ben McCulloch and Isaac Powell to the territory. They met first with Brigham Young, affirming the military's peaceful intent and offering amnesty to all. In return the envoy demanded Mormon reaffirmation of church loyalty to the government. Though church leaders had never viewed themselves as disloyal, they agreed to a peaceful resolution of the difficulties. The commissioners then took their message directly to the people.

In mid-June Commissioner Powell addressed citizens in an open-air mass meeting on Main Street in Lehi in front of Bishop David Evans' house at Third West. Powell read them a letter from Col. (later General) Albert Sidney Johnston, leader of the expeditionary forces. "Should protection be needed," Johnston promised, townsmen "will find the army (always faithful to the obligations

of duty) as ready now to assist and protect them as it was to oppose them while it was believed they were resisting the laws of their government."

Johnston was perhaps the most promising general of the pre-Civil

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War army. An 1826 graduate of West Point, he entered federal service to spend eight disappointing years without distinction at various military installations about the country. Thoroughly ambitious, Johnston resigned his commission and offered his services to the fledgling Republic of Texas, where he was eventually appointed secretary of war.

The able leader rejoined the U.S. Army during the Mexican War and participated in the battle for Monterrey, Mexico. Shortly afterward, he was appointed paymaster in the federal army with the rank of major. He was 55 years old when selected as commander of the Department of Utah, an indicator of his rising prestige in the army.

Soon after his arrival at Camp Floyd, Gen. Johnston called a meeting of prominent Fairfield citizens, most of whom had established temporary quarters at Cold Springs near Lehi. Addressing himself to John Carson, Johnston said: "Mr. Carson, I have felt since I have been here that you feel like me and my men may harm you or your people. I want to tell you we do not intend to molest you or your people at all, but I do want to say this — whether you know it or not, there is always a rough element that follows any army and they are coming here now."

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